

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF U.S. ARMY TROOPS

FIRST AIM OF RAILROADS, DE-
CLARES McADOO—WAR POL-
ICY STATED BY DIRECTOR.

Public Service is Second to Military Needs—Humanized Management is Desired to Prove Corporations May Have Souls.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—In a comprehensive statement of policy made public, Director General McAdoo declared the Railroad Administration aims in order of importance are to win the war by moving troops and war materials promptly, to give efficient service to the public, to promote sympathy and understanding between the railroad managements, employees and patrons, and to apply sound business policies to railroad operation. He said he hoped future development would "humanize the science of railroading and negative the idea that corporations have no souls."

"The policy of the United States Railroad Administration," said the Director General, "has been formed and shaped by a desire to accomplish the following purposes which are named in what I consider to be the order of their importance."

"1. The winning of the war, which includes the prompt movement of the men and material that the Government requires. To this every thing else must be subordinated."

"2. The service of the public, which is the purpose for which the railways were built and given the privileges accorded them. This implies the maintenance and improvement of the railroad properties so that adequate transportation facilities will be provided at the lowest cost, the object of the Government being to furnish service rather than to make money."

"3. The promotion of a spirit of sympathy and a better understanding between the administration of the roads and their 2,000,000 employees, as well as their 100,000,000 patrons, which latter class includes every individual in the nation, since transportation has become a prime and universal necessity of civilized existence."

"4. The application of sound economic principles, including:

"A. The elimination of superfluous expenditures.

"B. The payment of a fair and living wage for services rendered and a just and prompt compensation for injuries received."

"C. The purchase of material and equipment at the lowest prices consistent with a reasonable but not an excessive profit to the producer."

"D. The adoption of standardized equipment and the introduction of approved devices that will save life and labor."

"E. The routing of freight and passenger traffic with due regard to the fact that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points."

"F. The intensive employment of all equipment and a careful record and scientific study of the results obtained, with a view to determining the comparative efficiency secured."

Farm Bureau Calls For Laborers.

Columbus, O.—The Farm Labor Bureau of the Ohio Defense Council announced that 355 men and boys are wanted to work on farms in Ohio at once. "These positions are highly essential and men entering farm service will be serving their country by helping to produce more food for our soldiers and our allies," said T. D. Phillips, Farm Labor Service, head of the Defense Council.

One Killed When Auto Overturns.
Toledo, Ohio.—Richard Quick, 22 years old, of Highland Park, Detroit, was instantly killed, and Miss Belle Griffith, 22, was seriously wounded, and four girl companions received lesser hurts when the automobile in which they were riding overturned west of the city.

List of 100,000 Firms Given Senate.

Washington.—To furnish the Senate with evidence of profits by corporations last year several hundred clerks are at work in the internal revenue bureau compiling a list of 100,000 concerns which made more than 15 per cent profit.

New York Cops Invade Tea Rooms.

New York.—A series of early morning raids which surprised patrons of all-night restaurants, poolrooms and rooming houses, netted 250 persons suspected by draft officials of attempting to evade military service. For the first time the raiding officers turned their attention to tea rooms in Greenwich village, gathering place of self-styled Bohemians, where more than a score of summonses were served on young men who were unable to produce registrations cards; 150 men were found without draft credentials.

Army Truck Falls Through Bridge.

Atlanta, Ga.—Three soldiers were killed and 17 others were seriously injured when an army motor truck fell through a bridge into the Etowah river, in Cherokee county, 18 miles northwest of Atlanta. All the men were from Camp Gordon.

Tornado Hits Georgia.

Macon, Ga.—A tornado swept over the Tibbettsville section of Dooly county, Georgia, killing the three-year-old daughter of A. E. Tilden, and probably injuring a score of others.

BIG GUNS ROAR ON WEST FRONT

INFANTRY FIGHTING SLOWS
DOWN, ONLY LOCAL OPERA-
TIONS BEING IN EVIDENCE.

General Belief That the Main Effort of the Huns Has Not Been Launched—Allies Are Ready When Fighting Renewed.

London.—Fighting on the front of the German attack has died down, there being only local operations during the night, according to the statement issued by the French War Office.

Between the Forest of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry (which includes the sector held by American troops), there was artillery fighting during the night. A German attack near Antheuil, west of the Oise, completely was broken up.

The French day statement reads: "During the night there were local actions along the front of the German attack."

The French made many successful incursions into the enemy line north of Grivesnes and in the region of Courcetteles. They took 30 prisoners. Near the Loge farm they also captured prisoners. A German attack in the region of Antheuil was completely broken up.

"Between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry heavy artillery fighting continued during the night."

"French patrols took prisoners in the region of Bassaries and west of Rheims in the Champagne battle area."

There was no infantry action on the French front, the French night communiqué says.

The feeling still prevails in military circles in France that the main effort of the Germans has not been launched, and speculation is rife as to when it will come and what the general objective will be—whether Paris or the channel ports.

It is known that the enemy still has large effective available behind the lines, thousands of them brought from the Russian front.

The armies of General Foch, however, everywhere are watchful and of such strength and good morale as to lead to the belief that, no matter where the enemy chooses to oppose them, they will be able to give a splendid account of themselves.

Seemingly it is not improbable that Field Marshal Haig's forces will be asked again to measure their strength against the Germans and that the territory near Arras or in the Scarpe sector, or before both positions, may be chosen by the Germans as the theater. In both these sectors the German guns again are working with the violence that generally presages an attack. At last accounts, however, the infantry had not been unleashed.

GERMANY IS NEAR FAMINE

Present Drive Due to Frenzy As Result of Desperation of the People.

Paris.—Germany, although attacked on the western front, is starving, says the Echo de Paris. An article appearing in the Berlin Arbeiter Zeitung relates the details of six children starving to death in an orphanage at Zennorf, Thuringia. The orphanage was found to have been ransacked by its starving inmates, and physicians who visited the place found several of the children sheer skeletons. Prof. Franz E. Hein, widely known economist, writing in the Bayerischer Zeitung, of Munich, warns the Germans that the coming weeks will be harder than any that have passed, and professes to foresee a general paralysis in the supply of wheat.

Prey on Girls and Women.

Washington.—Deportation and forced labor inflicted on Belgian civilians by the German Government continues unabated, according to a memorandum presented to Secretary of State Lansing by the Belgian Minister and made public. During March of this year 2,700 men from all conditions of life have been taken from Lockeren, in East Flanders, to do military work on the western front, it was declared. The names of all girls and women from 14 to 40 years was required by the Germans from Alost and that district.

Zeebrugge Mole Bombed.

London.—Twelve German machines and one balloon were brought down by the British during the day, it was officially announced. Five British machines are missing. Nine tons of bombs were dropped by British raiding planes upon the Zeebrugge Mole and the stations of Armentieres and Comines, as well as on targets in French battle area, despite the poor visibility that prevails during the day.

Tried to Mail Uncensored Photographs.

With the American Army in France.—An American aviation cadet has been arrested and will be tried before a general court-martial on the charge of attempting to send uncensored photographs to America by a civilian attaché of the expeditionary forces who was returning. The civilian has been brought back from a base port under arrest. Some of the photographs said to have been of an indiscreet nature. This is the first case of the kind since the issuance of the general order prohibiting the same.

Von Seydler Steps Out.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam reports that Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, tendered his resignation to Emperor Charles. The dispatch adds the Emperor has not accepted it.

Negro Gun-User Lynched.

Memphis, Tenn.—Elton Mitchell, a negro farm hand, was lynched by a mob at Earle, Ark. Mitchell shot and wounded Mrs. W. M. Langston, wife of a prominent Earle planter.

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDING IN FRENCH PORT UNDER THE GUNS OF ONE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS



This photograph shows one of the boats of a transport loaded with American troops landing in a French harbor under the protecting guns of an American battleship.

NEW TAX MEASURE

PAY UP, IS CRISP'S DEMAND ON
ALL FEDERAL WORKERS EX-
CEPTING PRESIDENT.

Georgian To Fight For Greater Revenue—Consumption Tax on Gross Sales of Sugar Urged By Retired Refiner—Brokers Earn Best Incomes.

Washington.—Exemption of pre-war profits from special taxation and installment plan payment of war profit taxes were advocated by E. L. Howe, of New York, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at a revenue bill hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee. Frederick C. Durant, a retired sugar refiner of Philadelphia, urged the committee to put a consumption tax of 1 per cent or more on gross sales of every kind in addition to all other taxes. He estimated that \$2,000,000,000 would be brought in by such a levy. Representative Crisp, of Georgia, a member of the committee, gave notice that he would make a fight to make all Federal and state officials, except the President and members of the Supreme Court, subject to all provisions of the new tax law. Exemption of American corporations from excess profits tax on capital invested in foreign countries and the imposition of only a light income tax on foreign business were urged by F. J. Eder, of New York, Secretary of the Mercantile Bank, before the committee. Mr. Eder said heavy taxes in America would drive American corporations operating abroad to relinquish American charters for charters of foreign countries.

MARRIAGE IS NO EXEMPTION

Exceptions Are Men 21 Since June 5, 1917, Married Prior to January 15, 1918, With Specified Dependents.

Washington.—Marriage since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption from military service except in the cases of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before January 15, 1918, the date on which the joint resolution requiring their registration was introduced in Congress. Draft amendments to the draft regulations were announced by Ernest Marshall General Crowder, under which local boards are required to reclassify all cases involving such marriages. Dependency claims on account of children of such marriages will be allowed where children are "born or unborn before June 9, 1918."

TO BUILD SHIPS FOR U. S.

Japan Has Been Allocated Steel Which Will Be Used Mainly For the Building of Ships.

Washington.—One hundred and fifty thousand tons of steel have been allocated to the Japanese Government by the War Industries Board, completing the first step in the reciprocal agreement entered into whereby Japan will build ships for the United States. The steel is being rushed to seaboard for quick transportation in ships. Japan began delivering ships almost immediately on signing the agreement, but delay ensued in shipping the steel because of an error in cabling one paragraph of the agreement. Negotiations between the two governments to straighten the error have been in progress for several weeks.

Pat O'Brien Falls.

San Antonio, Texas.—Lieut. Pat O'Brien, of Memmence, Ill., British Naval Flying Corps, who survived a battle with four German airplanes, was taken prisoner, leaped from a moving train, wandered more than two months through enemy territory, and, who finally reached Holland and safety, is suffering a broken nose, caused by the second fall of his adventurous career, which, according to observers, resulted when he fell 2,000 feet from an airplane at Kelly Field.

Shortage of Food in Bavaria.

London.—It will be necessary to introduce meatless weeks in Bavaria owing to a serious shortage of food, the Home Secretary has announced, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. According to a report from Augsburg, stocks of cattle are much depleted and there is a lack of other important provisions there.

Recruiting of Labor.

Washington.—Control of all recruiting of labor for war industries will be assumed July 15 by the United States Employment Service. At the outset actual recruiting will be conducted exclusively by the service for unskilled labor only, but regulations will be issued by the War Labor Policies Board for private recruiting of skilled workers. Government departments and private employers engaged in war work will submit statements of their needs for unskilled labor, and priorities will be determined by employment service.

Surprises in Store By Americans.

London.—There will be some surprises on the western front when the American air program is in full working order, says a special correspondent of the Times in concluding his authorized description of the work of the American forces in France. There already are large production departments, several huge flying schools, repair shops and supply centers in France, and also plenty of pilots, who the correspondent is convinced, are among the best fliers at the front.

PRISONERS FEAR TORTURE

Huns Are Told That Americans Would Subject Them To Cruelty If Captured.

With the American Army in France.—The excellence of the American fire was largely responsible for the capture by American marines of about 400 prisoners in the fighting which resulted in the clearing out of the Belleau Wood, north of Chateau-Thierry. The Germans, who had been told to avoid capture because the Americans would torture them, started to run after the American machine gunners had made the wood untenable, but the artillery barrage was so perfect that the Germans were cut off from escape. Among the prisoners are six officers, a major, a captain and four lieutenants. All were poorly clad and some had pieces of bread tied to their uniforms with string. The prisoners said they were glad to be captured and several expressed a desire to go to the United States to live.

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES WORLDWIDE SUFFRAGE

Debt Owed to Women Should Be Acknowledged and Paid, He Says.

Washington.—President Wilson took leadership in a movement for worldwide suffrage. In a striking response to a memorial from the French Union of Women Suffrage, endorsed by the suffrage organizations of Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Portugal, he went on record that equal franchise rights for women shall be established definitely among all nations as a principal achievement in the winning of permanent peace. His message, transmitted through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, follows:

"I have read your message with the deepest interest, and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree, without reservation, that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world, for which we are striving and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and that only by that action can the nations of the world realize the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action."

"The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them or its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some parts of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it?"

"As for America it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our Federal constitution before the end of this session."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,"

"Woodrow Wilson."

The memorial which the President was answering follows:

"In the historic message which announced to the world the entry into the struggle of American force and thought, you declared unforgettable formulae upon which your great republic awaits a victory—the right of peoples to self-determination and a durable peace for generations to come."

Taken to Prison.

Toledo, O.—Amos L. Hitchcock, Socialist member of the Cleveland School Board, was taken to the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., to serve ten years. He was convicted on two of three counts in an indictment charging him with unpatriotic utterances and opposing the third liberty loan during a speech at Sandusky.

Bartender Is Held.

Philadelphia.—A man employed as a bartender at Atlantic City is being held by the naval authorities here in the belief that he is a member of a band of German spies who have been sought for a week because of the impression that they were signaling U-boats at sea.

Power Must Be Conserved.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Members of the National Light Association, in convention here, were told by Charles E. Stuart, of the United States Fuel Administration, that plans for the conservation of power supply call for the most drastic economies in the use of coal.

To Combat Hun Lies.

New York.—The Roman Legion of America was formally organized to combat German propaganda against Italy.

Attack Broken Up By Italians.

Rome.—Austro-Hungarian forces launched an attack against the Italian lines on (ady Summit and the Monticello Ridge, the Italian War Office announced. The attack was broken up by the Italians.

Socialist Candidate Arrested.

Wallington, Conn.—Martin Plunkett, Socialist candidate for Governor of Connecticut, was arrested here by agents of the United States. His books and papers were later seized and taken away.

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RESERVES TO WIN THE BIG BATTLE

General Foch Says Offensive Is Necessary for Victory.

SURPRISE, MASS AND SPEED

Final Attack With These Characteristics, by Troops Carefully Prepared and Then Thrown In Without Regard to Losses.

London.—Battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive. This is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander in chief of the allies, in an article contributed by him to the weekly Journal, the Field, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," General Foch says, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces."

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned."

No Victory in Defense.

"Our first axiom must be that to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again."

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results, and, in consequence, must always be adopted at the finish."

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy, and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim."

All Depends on Reserve.

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keystone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate, and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver."

"The reserve—that is to say, the prepared bludgeon—is organized and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected—namely, the decisive attack."

Surprise, Mass and Speed.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass, and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out."

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while—namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

Praying for a Miracle.

Thomas A. Mott, superintendent of the city schools at Seymour, tells the story of a little girl who had been taught to believe in miracles. One night, following a hard examination at school, she went to her room and before climbing into bed she offered her customary prayer. Her mother was standing near and was surprised when the girl prayed: "Please make Boston the capital of Maine." When the prayer was finished her mother asked her why she wanted Boston the capital of Maine.

"Well, mother," she replied, "I wrote it down on my examination paper that way this afternoon, and I want to have it correct."—Indianapolis News.

Belgian Queen Visits Hospital.

"There is never a day when the queen of Belgium does not visit the hospitals and comfort the wounded at the front. She encourages all ambitious among the soldiers and has organized a symphony orchestra for their entertainment." A cablegram says:

"Paul Glinisty, of the Petit Parisien, just visited a Belgian school at the front where 600 little war victims find refuge. These children have suffered greatly and everything is done to make them happy. The hours of work are arranged in accordance with their years. In the dormitories on each bed is hung a gas mask."

Human Machinery.

We have headaches and colds, not at all realizing our body is in need of some good, pure oxygen. Mechanics take much better care of their machinery than they do of their own bodies. They know that unless the machine is cleaned, oiled and retuned occasionally it will not run properly. How often do they think of the importance of caring for their human machinery? They run it at the highest tension, feed it on stale air and improper food and then become surprised if it runs down.

GIVEN HONOR NOT DESERVED

Error of Learned Men Responsible for America Being Named After Amerigo Vespucci.

The story of how the new world received the name of America is a striking example of what publicity will accomplish. Amerigo Vespucci, a highly educated Florentine, was head of a business house in Seville, Spain, probably as agent for the great trading firm of the Medicis, and helped to fit out one of the expeditions with which Columbus sailed. When the latter's monopoly was revoked, Vespucci undertook several voyages of exploration on his own account, during which he claimed in many letters to have been the first to reach the mainland of the new continent, giving the date as June, 1497.

On April 25, 1507, the learned heads of the University of St. Die, in Lorraine, decided, incorrectly, that he was entitled to the honor of discovery, Columbus having only reached the islands of the West Indies, and that the western hemisphere should bear his name. The name America was, therefore, first used in the book "Cosmographie Introductio," by Martin Waldseemüller, professor of cosmography at the university.

It has since been shown that Vespucci was preceded by both Columbus and John Cabot, but it was too late, the new world had been christened America and the fact advertised in print. The house where the meeting was held at which the classical error was made was still standing at St. Die at the outbreak of the war, and was annually visited by many tourists from both North and South America.

POI HAWAIIAN NATIONAL DISH

Is Being Introduced Into the United States and Is Said to Be Meeting With Favor.

Hawaii is making a food-savings contribution in the shape of poi, its national dish made from the bulb of the taro plant. Until 20 years ago poi was made under primitive conditions, the bulbs being peeled, boiled and pounded in a wooden trencher until a semi-liquid paste was formed. But today modern sanitary machinery is used to manufacture the product, under supervision of health authorities in the island, and five factories at Hilo now turn out several tons daily.

This new form of poi is being sent to the United States, reaching markets as far away as New York city, and a demand which began with Hawaiians who had come to the United States is generally being extended to Americans who have learned to like the dish.